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to let the reader judge for himself, so far as he can. A compilation of arguments, however, does not make history.

The part of the book which contains the numerous quotations (chapters five to eight inclusive) is by far the better portion of the book. On the other hand, the historical chapters (one to four inclusive) contain errors and statements which should not be found in a careful work, even if it depended entirely on "material available in this country." A few typical cases may be mentioned. The authors imply that Count Achrenthal must have been alive in 1913 (p. 22) when we know that he died the year before. On page 19 there is a statement to this effect: "Italy's open acknowledgment of her partnership in the Triple Alliance was one of the chief factors which brought about the formation of the Triple Entente." Russia "by the Treaty of San Stefano (March 3, 1878) stipulated for the extension of Montenegro to join Serbia on the east" (p. 91). The entrusting of "Austria with police duties in Montenegrin waters . . . gave the Austrian commercial fleet a great impetus" (p. 21), although little Montenegro has always had an insignificant commerce, and, as the authors state, "only thirty miles of seaboard." A "Catherine" was not empress of Russia in 1739 (p. 90), nor did the Serbo-Bulgar war take place in 1884 (p. 56). The Slovenes unfortunately do not make up "the bulk" of the population in Styria, Carinthia, Trieste, and Istria (p. 58), and it is both confusing and surprising to read that "The Italians have endeavored to revictual the Czechoslovak republic in order to gain popularity in Austria" (176).

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The European Commonwealth: Problems Historical and Diplomatic. By J. A. R. MARRIOTT. Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1919, xi, 370 pp.

In spite of the fact that the essays contained in this volume represent a selection from a larger number which the author contributed to the English quarterlies and monthlies during four years, they possess unity and consistency. The thread running through them is the evolution of the Nation State and the problem is has presented to Europe. The Nation State was for several centuries the goal of political ambition but the war raised rather acutely the question whether it is a type of political organization which is likely to last for a measurable period.

Of the fifteen essays composing the book those which are political are of greater interest than those which are historical, although the former are largely tentative. Mr. Marriott discusses the beginnings and development of modern diplomacy; the evolution of the states system; the attitude of Great Britain towards Europe; her interests in the Low Countries; the expansion of Russia and Germany; the growth of imperialism, and the problems of Poland, the Near East, and the Adriatic.

It is the political portion of the book, however, which is the more important and interesting. The ideas of nationality and liberty and the acceptance of the principle of the sovereign state are not likely to serve as the basis of a permanent settlement since world politics and history have been given a new orientation. In the words of General Smuts: "The cardinal fact of geography in the twentieth century is the shortening of distances and the shrinkage of the globe." Problems which fifty years ago were exclusively European now concern the world, and of even more importance, the tropics have begun to play their part in the economy of civilization. "It is only quite recently that people have come to realize that without an abundance of the raw materials which the tropics alone can supply, the highly developed industries of today would be impossible." The outlines of this new orientation it is difficult to predict; new demands "will in the immediate future be made upon the imagination alike of historians and statesmen. Both will be compelled to 'think imperially' as they have never done before."

A chapter on "Democracy, Diplomacy, and War," inspired by Mr. F. S. Oliver's *Ordeal by Battle* reviews the manner in which Great Britain has conducted her wars and contains many sage remarks concerning popular control of foreign policy. A discussion of "Small Nations and Big States" posits the question: "Is it possible then to reconcile the claims of smaller nationalities with the formation of the larger aggregates which can alone secure to an increasing number of the human race the supreme advantages of the rule of law?" but beyond saying that the reconciliation must be effected and that it may possibly come through the creation of great federations, Mr. Marriott does not attempt to solve the problem.

Nor does he become definite in his final chapter on "Projects of Peace: The Holy Alliance and the Concert of Europe." Mr. Marriott is rather reluctant to express any opinion on the schemes which were proposed to effect international organization. He

files a caveat against attempting too much, and then suggests that help may be derived from the methods by which the British Commonwealth and the United States have met their problem of union without unity. The proposal of Anglo-American solidarity, coming from a member of the House of Commons, must make queer reading for some members of the American Congress. It is a fortunate omen, however, that the House of Commons still contains representatives who are scholars and writers. American political discussion would be better if we had popular journals in which such essays as these could appear and if there were Senators and Representatives who could write them.

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Bolshevism, Theory and Practice. By BERTRAND RUSSELL. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Howe, 1920.

The writings of Bertrand Russell are always interesting to read on account of their brilliancy; the reader might not agree with the author's ideas or ideals, but he is invariably stimulated to thinking the subject over and seriously considering the conclusions and deductions of Russell. Thus, his new contribution on Bolshevism is of the greatest importance to the study of these stupendous modern social processes, especially if we keep in mind the personal predilections of the author and his sincere desire to be impartial.

Here we have a man, belonging to the other side, a convinced radical and Communist, strongly believing in the possible benefactions of such a utopia, who went to Russia last summer in order to get personal impressions, to see for himself how the experiment was working and what its results could be. The information he brought from Russia is of the greatest value just for that reason, though the picture he gives us of the practical working of the Soviet rule is most discouraging and depressing.

He points out, quite rightly, that Bolshevism is a sincere attempt to establish and realize Communism and that Russia has fired the hopes of the downtrodden and miserable ones all over the world, but he also adds, which is most important, that this hoped-for utopia is not achieved in Russia and even more, that it cannot be achieved by the means employed by the Bolsheviks. These two conclusions ought to be remembered by all the admirers and defenders of the Lenine government. Bolshevism, Russell says, is not only a political doctrine, but a